

Have You Heard About the Ducks?

Well, there are a lot of them here this year and shooting is going to be good. To be able to get the most out of their visit you should have one of our fine new

L. C. Smith Hammerless Ejector Shot Guns

A fine assortment of these guns just received; also a big shipment of CARTRIDGES, all loads. Everything that a shooter needs at

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.
CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

OFFICE COATS

Handsome Assortment on Display

Coats to suit everyone at our stores. All colors and many different materials, all well made. Come around and try on as many as you like. We have your size. See display in window with prices plainly marked.

We are still selling our celebrated Alfred Benjamin & Co. clothes at

\$10.00 Per Suit

Kash Clothing Co., LIMITED
TWO STORES
Corner Fort and Hotel Streets and Hotel near Bethel.

Advertisement Changed Mondays.

Remnant Sale that Means Genuine Bargains

When we advertise bargains we mean bargains for you and of the genuine kind. Our business is built up on this principle and we make our store a pleasant and profitable place to buy. We are holding a

Big Remnant Sale this Week

They consist of Lawns, Dimities, Swisses, White Goods in checks and stripes and short ends of various washable materials. Also many short pieces of lace. Marvelously low prices prevail and you cannot afford to miss this chance.

A. Blom, PROGRESS BLOCK
Fort Street.

New Store New Goods

From Japan Direct

A swell line of Silk and Crepe Kimonos, Night Gowns, Screens, all kinds of Tea Sets, etc.

K. Fukuroda,

Robinson Block. Phone White 2421. 14 Hotel Street.

Golf Shirts for Summer Wear

The cloth used in our shirts came from England and was made up here. All our custom made shirts.

Lowest Prices

Watches, Chains, Sterling Silver Knives, Nail Files, Charms, etc., sold for a short time only, 30 per cent off regular price.

ASADA & CO. 28 HOTEL STREET.

California Calimyrna Figs

NOW ON SALE AT

OCCIDENTAL FRUIT STORE
591 King Street. 25c a Box.

FARMERS MEET AT WAHIAWA

(Continued from Page 1.)

whereas, if supplied with it they will not produce seed. Mr. Crawley stated that some writers do not agree to this. The speaker was next asked if it was practical to grow deep rooted plants which would bring to the surface the elements used as plant food to be found in the sub-soil. The reply was that here in Hawaii there is not a great difference between the surface and the subsoil, but that it was a good thing to plant deep-rooted plants. Also good to allow new lands to lie fallow for a time and grow weeds.

"Vegetable Gardening" was the subject of the next paper, presented by Mr. Krauss. It read as follows:

T. G. KRAUSS' ADDRESS.

Common usage of the term Vegetable Gardening makes it meaning so well understood that I shall not attempt a definition of my own. A more obscure latin-made term, Oleri-cul-ture, has recently been invented to designate this branch of agriculture, the word being co-ordinate with Pomology and Floriculture, and though the term appears in some of the more formal writings, I think we need not fear its general use.

Vegetable gardening may be divided into two categories, depending on the disposition to be made of the products. With the home, or kitchen and amateur garden all are familiar, while market and truck gardening are terms used in the business of growing vegetables on a commercial scale; the former selling its products in local markets, usually in large assortment, the latter for distant shipment in larger quantities, and of a few or single kind, chief among which are, Asparagus, Cabbage, Celery, Onions, Tomatoes, etc.; a direct outgrowth of industrial conditions, among which are modern methods of canning and preserving, refrigeration in storage and in transit, and rapid freight movement of perishable products. These agencies are of a comparatively recent development and to them, in a great measure, is due the rapidly increasing acreage devoted to vegetable growing in the United States.

I have thought a brief summary of statistics on vegetable growing, as given in the Twelfth United States Census Report, just to hand, may be suggestive and of interest in showing the magnitude of this branch of agriculture in the United States.

The total acreage and value of vegetables, including field crops of Irish and sweet potatoes, for 1899 is placed at 5,753,191 acres, being 2 per cent of all farm crops for that year, their value being estimated at \$242,170,148, or 8.3 per cent of all farm crops; making an average value of \$42.00 per acre for vegetables as against 10.04 per cent for other crops. Of this immense acreage, slightly more than 50 per cent was devoted to Irish potatoes. Next come sweet potatoes with an acreage, including that of yams, of 537,447, and the value of the crop is stated to be \$19,876,200. Sweet potatoes, as you know, cannot be successfully grown over so wide a territory as the Irish potato, its extensive production being confined mainly to the Southern States and California. These sections, however, seem to supply all home demands under ordinary conditions, and it therefore does not seem likely that Hawaii need look to the mainland for an outlet of this crop. The onion crop comes third in importance, the area of 47,983 acres valued at \$6,637,625; an average value of \$138.33. This may seem at first thought a promising field for our Hawaiian trucker, yet, my California experience leads me to believe that we cannot compete successfully with the mainland in onion growing. Our climate may be favorable, in fact we have grown choice bulbs of a half dozen varieties at Kamehameha, but in general our soils are as yet too raw for this exacting crop, except it be in limited areas. However, we should by all means supply our home demand, doubtless herein an opportunity awaits some skilled gardener.

Of miscellaneous vegetables grown for the market, an acreage of 1,175,200 is reported. Of the above, Hawaii and Alaska are accredited with 1,521 acres. The total value of the produce is given as \$237,746, an average of \$149.73 per acre. Unfortunately these two new territories have been thrown together in the census report, thus depriving us of more exact statistics for Hawaii.

Also, have I been unable to obtain even approximate figures covering our imports of vegetable products, but I have no doubt but that a good many thousands of dollars in hard cash are annually exchanged for stale vegetables and canned goods that might be grown here, and of superior quality. That the present state of affairs should not exist must be apparent to all thinking men, and the wonder is that our enterprising Chinese gardeners have not brought a change ere this. It seems to me the opportunity for superior intelligence and skill, and I base my conclusions on a year's residence and experience, during which time I have seen a long list of vegetables successfully grown here. I do not remember seeing finer string-beans, table beets, collards, sweet corn, endive, cucumbers, egg plants, leeks, lettuce, musk and water melons, okra, onions, peppers, pumpkins, radishes, salsify, Swiss chard, squash and tomatoes, than we exhibited at our recent Territorial fair and elsewhere in the vicinity of Honolulu, not omitting Wahiawa. But no systematic effort seems to have been made to supply our home wants by anyone excepting, perhaps, the Chinese gardeners, and variety, with them, is woefully lacking. It requires judgment and skill, this intensive farming, which secures a continuous succession of first-class vegetables in great variety. But cannot Wahiawa colony become equal to the fullest requirements. I think so most decidedly, and your good beginnings under difficulties are our best promise for the future. I shall watch your development along this particular

Handkerchiefs at Very Low Prices

Among recent arrivals is a lot of some 500 dozen Handkerchiefs. This week they are shown for the first time. You might call it a "Pre-Holiday" sale, for the prices are intended to tempt you to lay away a dozen or two for Christmas. They come in four distinct lines the prices are:

5c
10c
15c
25c } **Each.**

There are plain hemstitched, some heavy and durable, suitable for school use; some sheer and fine, including the small, dainty, gauzy ones with narrow hems, now so popular. There is a great variety in lace—lace edge, lace insertions, lace centers and lace corners. Among the embroidered, which is the biggest lot of all, you will find some new patterns, as well as surprising values. We shall also show a line of fine Swiss and French Handkerchiefs at 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

Whitney & Marsh, Ltd.

Crying for Help

Lots of it in Honolulu But Daily Growing Less.

Backache is one of the first indications of kidney trouble.

It is the kidneys' first cry for help. Heed it.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are what is wanted.

Are just what overworked kidneys need.

They strengthen and invigorate the kidney; help them to do their work; never fail to cure any case of kidney disease.

Read the proof from a Honolulu citizen.

Mr. Charles Comey, of Cyclomere street, this city, one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage, relates his experience thus: "I have been a hack driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation in which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself from a lame back for a long while, and in my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what grand work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.



SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES

Because we want to convince the public that we are up-to-date and one foot over the line.

Because we have many interesting things to tell our readers about eyes and our optical business, which will benefit both. We can tell hundreds through these columns, where we could tell one by word of mouth.

Suppose you make a resolution to read all our ads during the present year.

We'll try to make them interesting, and guarantee to give you a few hints which will bring you better eyes if you but heed our words.

A. N. Sanford,

Manufacturing Optician,
Boston Building, Fort Street.
Over May & Co.



At the Gazette Office.

Japanese Employment Office

AND
House Cleaning Co.

At 645 King St. near South St.
P. O. Box 288. Tel. White 2651.

Liquid hydrogen, first obtained by Prof. James Dewar in 1898, is by far the lightest liquid known, its density being only one-fourteenth that of water, and a piece of pith wood is the only solid light enough to float on its surface. It is by far the coldest liquid, its boiling point at atmospheric pressure being minus 252.5 degrees Centigrade. Under the air-pump it cools to minus 258 degrees, when it solidifies as frozen foam, and this on further reduction of pressure is lowered in temperature to minus 260 degrees, or only 13 degrees above absolute zero, this being the lowest steady temperature yet reached. The solid may be had also as clear transparent ice, only one-eleventh as heavy as water. Under this cold every substance definitely known except helium solidifies, and liquid hydrogen may be said to introduce us to a world of solid bodies. The liquefaction of helium, the difficult and costly problem upon which Prof. Dewar is now working, is expected to yield temperatures within 5 to 10 degrees of absolute zero. It is anticipated that liquid helium, though twice as dense, will have but a fourth of the refractivity of liquid hydrogen, the least refractive liquid now known, and that it will be nearly invisible.

line with special interest—it has become a hobby with me.

I shall not attempt to tell you how to make a fortune on half an acre in half as many years because none of you would follow my directions, nor shall I follow the old time monthly garden calendar idea which gave the minutest instruction to every detail in gardening operations; happily the day is passing when the chief aim of books is to save one the trouble of thinking. In no other calling as in ours, with its constantly varying conditions, are there better teachers than the personal observations and deductions obtained in practical experience harnessed to the suggestive helps from our National Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural colleges, and experimental stations, the Agricultural press and, last but not least, from Farmers' Institutes like ours, which give mutual strength and inspiration for further work.

Science and practice are each year becoming better friends. We are no longer satisfied in knowing how to hoe, irrigate or fertilize our crops, but we must know the why as well. And I cannot do better than to touch upon some of the broad underlying principles of agriculture, as they must equally apply to vegetable gardening, and perhaps suggest factors that may apply to your conditions.

Soil is the foundation and climate the roof of the farm, and vegetable gardening is farming intensified. But to the market gardener the selection of a favorable location is as important as the soil. "More mighty than Art is Nature," yet much can be done to improve a deficient soil. Great as is the value of a deep, rich, sandy loam for gardening purposes, no one doubts the greater value of Wahiawa here than if it were on any of the other islands. We cannot lose sight of market opportunities and shipping facilities, "the produce is one thing, to sell another."

Both soil and location must to a great extent determine the kind of produce to be grown. If near a local market, then variety rather than quantity counts, and one often becomes his own direct salesman, which calls for the rare combination of business ability and gardening skill, a business of small but important detail. On the other hand, the extensive trucker at a distance is confronted by other problems. No matter how plentiful and how excellent his crop, if his market be glutted, even the low resulting profits are too often swallowed up by commission rates and freight charges. Again, the perishable nature of truck crops makes them especially susceptible to loss, thus compelling the more costly rapid transit methods to insure safe arrival at destination. It has been estimated that the producer often receives less than 30 per cent of the price paid by consumers, a strong intimation that our methods of marketing are still extremely crude. To remedy so gross a defect is surely worthy of careful study, since every per cent of increase in the farmer's returns is clear profit. Perhaps you have worked out the problem to your own satisfaction, but I dare say there is room for improvement everywhere. My own thought in the matter is that specialization must gradually be developed in one's crops, and only by careful organization and co-operation can you obtain the benefits to be derived from the combined knowledge, influence and resulting strength so essential to large operations. Wahiawa Colony is destined to become a large and influential institution if you so will it.

To me, farming, and especially vegetable gardening, is an experimental science, and every farmer is an experimenter to a greater or less extent. New questions are continually arising and the intelligent agriculturist answers them by putting such questions to the soil or crops themselves. Every farm is a chapter in the open book of nature, and, at Kamehameha, these chapters have been divided into several paragraphs, some of which may be interesting and suggestive.

Our whole farm has been plotted and the different fields designated. A careful record is kept of all operations such as clearing, tilling, sowing, varieties, their source, cost, time of maturity, and quality and quantity of the product. Variety tests are constantly under way and these test the seasons and benefit of rotation. Much good, I think, has resulted in a practical as well as in an educational way. With the new school year we have taken up fertilizing experiments in connection with methods of cultivation, irrigation and drainage, and we are planning a systematic fight against insect pests for the coming season. We are fortunate in having the critical trade of the schools, and many valuable lessons in neatness, cleanliness and promptness, cardinal principles in the selling of vegetables, are being taught the boys, and must prove useful to them in after life.

Not the least our vegetable garden has taught us is that here is work and study for a lifetime, a work in which no man is too high or too low to participate.

The lateness of the hour did not permit a lengthy discussion of this paper, and the subject went over to another meeting.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Adding fine sulphur to the dissolved material, then heating, preferably with pressure, is found by Isidor Kitzee to more than double the resistance of cellulose as an insulator for electric wires. Flexibility varies with the percentage of sulphur, and resistance to acids and moisture is increased.

Sleep is induced by the Javanese, states a French author, by compressing the carotids. These large arteries, which carry blood to the brain, run upward below the ear from the lower front of the neck, and are pressed with a hand on each side of the neck. The brain congestion producing wakefulness is thus reduced.

Evidence that the moon's attraction has an influence upon volcanic eruptions and earthquakes has been found by Rev. T. E. Espin. A period of between eight and nine years is traced in the records of these phenomena, and this agrees with the period of revolution of the moon's perigee. Further investigation indicates that the greatest volcanic activity takes place when the perigee occurs at its maximum northern declination.

On one of the most important English canals, at Foxton, a difference in level of 75 feet was formerly overcome by a series of ten locks. Through these locks a single small barge, carrying not more than 33 tons, could pass in 75 minutes. The upper and lower canals are now connected by an inclined plane of 1 in 4, and two docks are moved sideways up and down on this incline, one descending as the other ascends. Each dock is an iron trough 80 feet long, 15 feet wide and 5 feet deep, with watertight gates at the ends. This novel elevator can pass 200 canal boats in twelve hours, is managed by three men, and cost about \$200,000.

The weights of 1173 human brains have been collected by M. Marchand, of Marbourg. At birth, the average weight is found to be 9.8 ounces in boys and 9.5 ounces in girls; at the age of one year, 2 pounds 1.5 ounces and 1 pound 11.5 ounces respectively; and at the end of three years the weight has trebled. Increase is then slow. Full growth is attained at 19 to 20 years in men and 16 to 18 in women, the mean adult weight being 3 pounds 1 ounce in males and 2 pounds 10 ounces in females. Loss by senile atrophy begins in man at about 48 years and in woman at about 70. Turgenoff, the Russian author, had one of the heaviest brains on record, weighing 4.7 pounds; and Gambetta's, scarcely 2.6 pounds, was one of the lightest.